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## DR. DARLINGTON ON LIME—AS USED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The views of so enlightened an Agriculturist as Dr. Darlington, upon the subject of the use of lime, cannot fail to be acceptable to every reader acquainted with his reputation as a scientific and practical farmer, and to those who may not be familiar with it, we will simply remark, that his opinion upon any matter connected with agriculture, is entitled to all possible consideration, as there is no one in the country better able to form one.

*From the Southern Planter.*

### ON LIME—AS USED IN AGRICULTURE.

He would render good service to the cause of agricultural improvement, (especially in districts of old country where the primitive fertility of the soil has been exhausted by continued milking without feeding until the cow is stripped to skin and bone,) who would show the maximum price at which the farmer can economically afford to use lime as a manure.

It is understood, for example, that lime may be bought in Georgetown, D. C. by the quantity at twelve and a half, perhaps ten cents a bushel—the question then is, how far the farmer can haul it into the country and spread it, before it begins, like the Indian's gun, to cost more than it comes to?—and that depends, to be sure, on the nature of the road and the kind of team and vehicles employed and at what expense they are maintained. Whether his driver be bond or free? and this last branch of the question branches out again into the question of difference of expense between slave labor and free labor, for it by no means follows that because the man belongs to you, that therefore, his labor comes cheaper than if you hired either a slave or free laborer, at eight or ten dollars a month—because, for every slave laborer of your own, you may be encumbered with a woman whose labour is not equal to her expenses, and with several children—consumers of much, and producers of nothing—moreover the interest on the value of the slave is to be considered—what would it cost to insure his life and to insure him against running away? while the capital is at best, constantly wearing and tearing on towards total loss. To give these speculations a practical bearing, let us take the case of lands, which may be bought in almost any quantity between this (Washington) and Fairfax Court House, for, from four to six dollars an acre, well watered and eminently healthy; as much so as any part of New, or of Old England. Can that land be economically improved with lime from the Potomac, costing there, say ten cents a bushel? One hundred bushels is considered a liberal dressing and then it is believed this five dollar land would produce from forty to fifty bushels of corn and twenty bushels of wheat per acre, for, without knowing, I believe the substratum of the land in that region is clay, I know, as well as a man can take time to look at the quality of land, when going over it at three-quarter speed in pursuit of "an old red," that the super-stratum of the hill sides about Ravensworth, appeared to be clay, and red enough and poor enough too.

Suppose an outlay of fifteen or even twenty dollars, on a first cost of five dollars, to result in a yield of forty-five bushels of corn, equal to twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, and twenty bushels of wheat, equal, at the Georgetown mills, one year with another, to twenty dollars, would it not be a good investment? provided the purchaser buys no more at a time than he can soon improve! Remember that, unlike it is in Maryland, the proprietor has from Virginia access by a good road over free bridges to market within from five to fifteen miles.

My pen would easily glide into a comparison of the

advantages of location here, in a healthy and civilized country, one of the glorious old thirteen; as compared with the base of the rocky mountains—I mean the eastern base—while yet there are some content to stop this side of Oregon; but I have not time. In fact, Mr. Editor, I only meant to send you the inclosed paper, on the use of Lime in Pennsylvania, and to tell how it came into my hands.

DOCTOR DARLINGTON honored me with his audience of an agricultural harangue, recently at Wilmington, and there, incidentally, mentioned that at the instance of Judge Wilkins, he had written out some observations on the subject for the use of the President—and well knowing that no light reflected from his lamp should be hid under a bushel, I prevailed with the Doctor to send me a copy, and not knowing any country where information on such subjects ought to be more valued than in the Old Dominion; and forever grateful, moreover, for the kindness with which my good friends in that State have always received, and even over estimated my poor endeavors to speed the plough, I send it for insertion in the Southern Planter, that's all.

J. S. S.

Westchester, Pa., Sept. 30, 1844.

J. S. SKINNER, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, I proceed to furnish you with the chief portion of my letter to Mr. Wilkins, on the use of Lime. I fear you will be disappointed in it: but such as it is, you are heartily welcome. I first gave my own experience, as follows:—"Twenty-five years ago, I purchased a small farm of sixty-one acres, which had been greatly exhausted by the bad treatment of a succession of tenants, (renters,) who took all they could from the land, and put nothing on it, except the scanty and annually diminishing manure made upon it. I commenced immediately to apply lime, according to the practice then pursued here, viz: spreading forty or fifty bushels of fresh slacked lime (wetted so as to reduce it to a powder,) on each acre of ground which had been ploughed and harrowed for Indian corn. When the lime was thus spread, as equally as possible, the ground was again harrowed, marked out, and the corn planted. In this way, each field was limed in succession, as it came into cultivation: and as my little farm was divided into six fields, of course it required six years to give the whole a dressing of lime. At the end of twelve years, I had gone twice over the fields, in the manner mentioned; and had applied about six thousand bushels of lime. By this time, the effect of the lime—combined with what little manure could be made—was such as to double, if not treble, the produce of the land,—especially the grass crops. Still, I was unable to manure, sufficiently, the whole of even my little fields, as they came under culture; and I became convinced it was bad policy to be ploughing more ground than could be well manured. I then ploughed only half a field, for each crop; i. e. first, Indian corn, with lime,—then barley or oats, the next year,—and in the autumn succeeding these, I manured the ground well, and sowed wheat, with timothy seed at the same time—and adding clover seed in the spring following. This is the usual routine of crops, in Chester county. The year succeeding the wheat, the field becomes a fine meadow of clover and timothy,—which is kept up for mowing, a couple of years,—and then the green grass, and other natural grasses, having come in, (as we term it,) the field is in the best condition for grazing—i. e. feeding oxen for beef,—or for keeping a dairy,—as circumstances, or the inclination of the farmer, may prompt. By reducing the quantity of ploughed land, as above mentioned, and manuring it well, when sowed with wheat, timothy and clover, I found that one-half of my little fields produced larger and better

crops, than the whole had previously done; while at the same time, this increase of crops (as must be obvious,) was attended with a diminution of labor. By this method, too, the land is less exhausted by cropping; the fields have a longer rest, under the shelter of a valuable herbage, and the quality of the soil becomes thereby decidedly improved for future crops. I hold it to be of the greatest importance, in improving land, that not an inch more should be ploughed than can be well manured; and it is an established maxim with our best farmers, that a field which is not left in a better condition at the close of a course of crops, than it was at the commencement, has been injudiciously managed. We have ascertained, here, of late years, that in addition to the dressing of lime on the Indian corn ground, as before stated, it is of great advantage to apply lime as a top dressing, on the pasture fields. I incline to think it is even more beneficial in this way than when put on ploughed land. It is exceedingly favorable to the growth of the valuable grasses; and when the soil is stiff, it tends greatly also to mellow, and otherwise ameliorate its condition. Of latter years, I have chiefly applied lime as a top dressing on the grassy turf; and many of our best farmers now give that mode the preference. But the fact is, it never comes amiss, in any mode. It will well reward the labor, if judiciously applied, both on the corn ground, and on the grass land; after the wheat crop. I prefer moderate and repeated dressings, say thirty to fifty bushels per acre. On poor lands, the first dressing should be light, gradually increasing the quantity as the quality of the soil is improved. It has been ascertained, that the better the land, the heavier may be the dressing of lime; and on some of our best soils, as high as eighty and one hundred bushels have been put to the acre, with advantage. I suppose the fact is owing to the greater quantity of vegetable matter in rich soil; for lime always does most good in conjunction with vegetable matter,—and hence, also, the importance of manuring well, when lime is employed. It is chiefly on this ground that I account for the beneficial influence of lime as a top dressing on the sod, where it mingles with the dead vegetable matter on the surface. By its favorable influence on the grasses, lime increases the chief element of manure, which is so valuable an adjunct; and thus, like jealousy, it may be said to "make the meat it feeds on." By furnishing the material for manure, and that manure, in turn, increasing the salutary action of the lime, the means of the skilful agriculturist are augmented almost in a geometrical ratio.

"To recapitulate briefly, then, the practice of our Chester county farmers, in the use of lime, and apply their experience to exhausted lands, elsewhere, I would say, first, make all the manure possible, and plough only as far as that manure will reach; secondly, dress the Indian corn fields with about thirty bushels of lime to the acre, increasing the quantity as the land improves; and, lastly and firstly, and all the time, apply lime as a top dressing, whenever opportunity offers, on all the grass fields of the farm; taking them in turn, so as to allow each the longest period to lie, before it is broken up with the plough. One great recommendation of top dressing, is, that it can be done at any of the seasons of leisure, when the farmer is not pressed by the business of seeding, or harvesting. By faithfully pursuing this course, we have quadrupled the value of our worn-out lands, here, within the last forty years; and I can only say, that if it will not do the same for the exhausted soils of Virginia, they must be very different from those of Chester county."

In reply to the foregoing hasty and desultory remarks, Mr. Tyler (for whose use they were written) suggested the difficulty of changing the system in Virginia, where the farms and fields are very large, and the farmer con-



ceives it necessary to make large crops in order to sustain himself, and desired my opinion in reference to that difficulty. I felt the force of the objections, and am very sensible of my inability to afford a satisfactory answer. The following is a copy of what I had to say on the subject, which is also at my disposal:

"I should be pleased, if it were in my power, to furnish satisfactory answers to the inquiries propounded in your favor of the 16th instant, (September,) but I am aware of the difficulties attending an entire change in any established system of Agriculture; and especially under such circumstances as those you mention. Agricultural habits are, I think, the hardest of all others, to break upon; and in some instances they seem to be necessarily controlled and fixed by the character of the soil, or by the institutions and customs of the community. In the tide-water districts of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and perhaps the whole of our maritime frontier, where a light sandy soil predominates, I am sensible it is difficult, if not impracticable, to introduce the *grazing system*, to which our farmers are so partial, in Chester county. Loose sands will not retain manures like the stiffer soils—neither are they so propitious to the growth of those valuable *natural grasses*, which are the main reliance of the grazer; and hence the proprietors of such lands are compelled to resort to frequent crops of *grain*. Yet I believe, even naked sands may be vastly improved, by repeated dressings of lime, and a liberal admixture of argillaceous earths. But, of course, such lands, and all *exhausted lands*, can only be *gradually* reclaimed. The farmer must be content, in those cases, to cultivate a very limited surface; and what he does, must be done *effectually* or he can never expect to procure an enduring grassy turf. I do not know that any suggestion which I can make, will be applicable to your farm, under the circumstances; but if the soil is a good loam, or is cohesive enough to hold manure, and favor the growth of the valuable grasses, I should think it might be brought gradually, and advantageously, into a condition for grazing. It may not be practicable, at once to diminish the extent cultivated, without diminishing the *grain crops*; but an equivalent might perhaps be found, in a reduced expenditure for *labor*, by the gradual substitution of *grazing for cropping*; and as the soil improved, there would probably be a larger and better crop of grain from a smaller surface of land. If you can thoroughly *manure* to the extent of *forty acres* (as you state,) I would say, fence off a forty acre field—lay it down with wheat, clover and timothy, or orchard grass—give it a *top dressing of lime*, when the wheat comes off—keep it two or three years as a *meadow* for hay, and then let it continue undisturbed, as a *pasture field*, until its turn comes to be again ploughed. If you find a good turf, or sod, of green or blue grass, superceding the clover and timothy, I should think there was a strong inducement to persevere in that system. You could then produce a few good *beeves* for the market, in lieu of an exhausting crop of grain, while the soil would be actually improving under the process. That is our method, here; and we find it answers well. In this way, you could bring in a forty acre field at a time, until the whole farm was put under the grazing system. The *labor and expense* of culture would be thereby diminished, and thus prove a set-off against any diminution in the proceeds of the grain crop. *Top dressings of lime* might be beneficially repeated on fields which had lain a few years in grass; and when well ploughed, you would probably find the product of grain considerably increased. I should incline to reserve all the *manure* for the wheat crops; and apply *lime* to the Indian corn grounds: and also as a top dressing for the pasture fields. By having several moderate sized fields in grass, the *stock* can be transferred, as occasion requires, from one field to another—and thus, by frequent changes, have the advantage of *fresh pasture*. The *stock*, moreover, should never be too numerous for the farm; and never, if avoidable, be allowed to remain in any field so long as to crop the pasture too close, for that is always injurious. These views, you will perceive, are based upon the supposition that your land is adapted to the formation of a *grassy turf*, by the means suggested: but, if the soil is too sandy, or otherwise unfitted for that treatment, it may, after all, be expedient to continue the present mode of cropping, with such aid as lime and manure can afford. In case of doubt, the experiment might be tried on a small scale, until the capacity of the land for grazing is fairly tested.

The preceding extracts contain all that I said on the occasion referred to, and, I believe, all that I have to say, respecting the use of *lime*, in agriculture. You will,

doubtless, find it a tedious story, but it is difficult to be at once brief and explicit in such matters. As the subject seems to be attracting attention in different parts of our country, I propose to give a summary sketch of our practice here, in an address which I have been invited to make to the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, on the 17th of October. It will, of course, be substantially the same as what I have now furnished; but, if the address shall be published, I will do myself the pleasure to send you a copy.

With the highest respect, I am,

Dear sir, your most obedient,

WM. DARLINGTON.

John S. Skinner, Esq. }  
Washington City. }

P. S.—Since the communicating the paper from Dr. Darlington, I have ascertained, by conversation with respectable farmers of Montgomery county, in this State, that there they consider *liming* so important, and *economical*, that they deem the capital they can command, well employed in applying lime, at the rate of *one hundred bushels to the acre*!—and, what is more, they send eighteen miles for it, and pay twelve and a half cents a bushel. Making a fair change for the expense of hauling and spreading, and they estimate the lime when thus applied, in the neighborhood to which I refer, at 25 cents a bushel, or \$25 to the acre! They can show that the increase of the crops in the first round, or rotation, gives them back their outlay, which is making near twenty per cent. per annum, after allowing of deducting six per cent. for interest, supposing the capital to be borrowed, and leaves their land at least one hundred per cent. better than in its original state. What business will pay a better interest? But alas! where can he borrow the capital to *buy his lime*? and what is the guarantee that when he does borrow, he will so invest, and apply it skilfully? The best guarantee, and let young farmers remember it well, is *their own character for industry, economy, intelligence, and punctuality*.

Your "business note," I think they call it—one that is to be taken up at "sixty days after date," is worse to him than nothing. If given at corn planting time, it "comes round" before the corn is "in silk," he gets a little stereotype notice, J. S. S., \$117—cents, due 29-1 June, 1824, BANK OF VIRGINIA. Such accommodation is no better than a broken reed, and the "moneyed man" finds a thousand ways to "turn over his capital" better than lending it on long time, at six per cent. How then are our worn-out lands to be improved? That is a question worthy of anxious consideration, and so is another—*Can grain be made, profitably, with slave labor?* J. S. S.

#### CURING MEAT.

The difference between doing a thing right, or doing it wrong, is perhaps nowhere more obviously shown than in curing salted provisions. There are few people who do not relish a slice of nice ham, or corned beef; and many a good housewife can speak of the various advantages, in the mysteries of cookery, which belong to well-cured, clear, pickled pork. It is a very easy matter to have all these things of good quality, yet it is too often the case that we find them put up or managed in so careless a manner, that they are either actually unwholesome, or in such condition that they can only be eaten by persons of the strongest appetites.

**Hams.**—The following mode of preparing hams, we have practiced for several years, and can with confidence recommend it to others.

For every one hundred pounds of meat, take five pints of good molasses, (or five pounds brown sugar,) five ounces saltpetre, and eight pounds rock salt—add three gallons of water, and boil the ingredients over a gentle fire, skimming off the froth or scum, as it rises. Continue the boiling till the salt, &c. is dissolved. Have the hams nicely cut and trimmed, packed in casks with the shank end down, as the pickle will thus strike in better.—When the pickle, prepared as above, is sufficiently cool, pour it over the hams. They may lie in pickle from two to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces, or the state of the weather—more time being required in cold, than in warm weather. Beef or mutton hams, intended for smoking and drying, may be cured according to this mode, and will be found excellent.

Much of the goodness of hams depends on smoking. They should be hung at such a distance from the fire, as not to be heated. They should also be hung up with the

shank end downward, as this will prevent the escape of their juices by dripping.—Small hams, wanted for immediate use, will answer with two weeks' smoking, but larger ones, and those wanted for keeping, should be smoked four weeks or more.

Different articles are used for smoking. Perhaps sawdust from hard wood, where it can be conveniently had, is on the whole to be preferred. Corn-cobs are first rate, and are said by some to make the "sweetest" smoke of anything. Chips of maple and hickory, or the small twigs and branches of those kinds of wood, do well.

Hams are sometimes cured by adding pyroligneous acid to the pickle, but having had no experience with this mode, we cannot speak of its advantages. Another mode, which we have seen practiced, is to *smoke the barrels or casks* in which the hams are to be kept, and let them remain in pickle till wanted—only taking them out a sufficiently long time before using, to allow them to drain properly. The barrels are smoked by being placed over small fires of chips, cobs, &c. for several hours.—The essence of smoke which is thus imbibed by the barrel, is imparted to the pickle and thence to the meat.

**Beef.**—The best pieces for corning, are the plates, ribs and briskets. Pack the pieces in casks, giving a very slight sprinkling of salt between each piece. Then cover the meat with a pickle made by boiling together, in 4 gallons of water, 8 lbs. of salt, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 3 oz. saltpetre, 1 oz. pearl ash, for 100 lbs. meat. Keep a heavy flat stone on the meat, that it may be well immersed in the pickle. Beef packed in this manner will keep a year, and will rather improve than grow worse.

Another mode recommended by a gentleman of long experience in the packing of beef and pork, is the following: For 100 lbs. beef take 4 lbs. brown sugar, 4 oz. saltpetre, and 4 quarts of fine Liverpool salt—mix all intimately together, and in packing, sprinkle it evenly over the meat. Add no pickle, the dissolving of the salt, &c. with the juices of the meat, will be sufficient. Keep the meat closely pressed together by a good weight. We are assured that this is the best mode of packing beef that is intended for keeping over the summer, and that the quality of the meat is unexceptionably fine.

**Clear pork.**—For this we prefer clear salt and water. After having divided the hog, take off the shoulders and hams, and all the lean meat, cut the sides crosswise into strips, four or five inches wide, and after covering the bottom of the cask with salt, pack the strips in layers set edgewise as closely as possible round the cask, with plenty salt between each layer. When the cask is full and has settled for a day or two, put in cold water enough to fairly cover the pork. There is no danger of using too much salt for clear pork—no more will be taken up by the meat than is needed, and the remainder is safely left and may be used in packing a new parcel.

**Beef and Pork for the English market.**—A great obstacle to the introduction of our beef and pork into England, has formerly been the bad condition in which these articles have been put up. It appears, however, from a table of exports from the port of New York, that there has been a considerable increase in the exportation of both beef and pork during the present year—there having been sent out from that port alone, 30,015 bbls. more of beef, and 37,903 bbls. more of pork, than in 1843. This increase of exports is thought to be mainly attributable to the introduction of our provisions in England. The improved condition of our beef in particular, it is said, has caused it to be rapidly gaining favor with the English consumer.—And as we pay more attention to packing and become better acquainted with the English mode, the trade will no doubt become every year of more consequence. Our *Cheese* is also becoming an article of considerable importance for exportation to England, and when our dairymen can be induced to pay that attention to its manufacture, which is necessary to adapt it to the English market, the exports will probably greatly increase.—*Alb. Cult.*

#### BROAD-CAST CORN, AS A DRESSING FOR WHEAT.

**Messrs. Editors.**—Is it generally understood, why corn, sown broad-cast and turned under with the plough as a dressing for wheat, does not seem to yield so much nourishment to the crop, as the enormous yield of vegetable matter would seem to warrant one to expect? That such is the fact, is, I believe, pretty generally conceded, for by a comparative test, clover is found to be far more valuable than it. And yet it is acknowledged to be the richest of all plants in saccharine matter, yielding also, on incineration, a greater quantity of alkali than any other,



the potato, perhaps, excepted. On examination, I found that the stalks of green corn that had been turned under about a week previous, had become black, and decomposition was going rapidly forward; but I fancied the smell arising from it was peculiar; and an accompanying friend remarked, he considered it a *sour dressing*. Now, from this observation, I am led to inquire, whether the large quantity of saccharine matter it is known to contain—and which on decomposition first goes into the vinous fermentation—does not, afterwards, yield a proportionately large quantity of vinegar, on the acetous decomposition taking place, which will leave in the end, perhaps, a comparatively small amount of matter as the food of plants, after the putrid fermentation has taken place, or rather wholly ceased. And to this consideration may possibly be added the fact, that vinegar, *per se*, is acknowledged to be inimical to vegetation generally. If this should be found to be a correct surmise, the evil might in part be remedied, by turning the crop of corn a sufficient length of time, to allow it to become properly decomposed, before the wheat is sown, harrowing in with it a dressing of lime or ashes, to neutralize any acid that may remain in the soil; thus setting free those principles which go to form the food of the wheat crop, and rendering them sweet and wholesome nutriment.

I remember, while conversing with a sugar planter in Louisiana on the importance of manure, he observed, if I would come down to his plantation, he would give me a heap of manure a mile in length, and 20 to 30 yards wide, formed of the *baggage* of his crushing mills; admitting, however, that although it looked rich, there was not much good in it. Now, cannot this circumstance be accounted for, on the theory above alluded to? if so, some light has been thrown on the important subject; and will your intelligent correspondents follow up by it, the interesting inquiry?

W. B. C.

P. S. I find it is now customary to burn the *baggage* under the evaporating pans of the sugar plantations, and use the ashes arising from it as a dressing for the sugar canes, which is found to be excellent management.—*Bos. Cult.*

#### ELECTRICAL ACTION SHOULD BE STUDIED.

There can be no doubt that electricity is a powerful agent in the promotion of the growth of vegetables, and perhaps also in retarding them when placed in certain situations and conditions. There is no doubt that it also has a strong action, or is active, when manures are changing from a solid to a liquid state in the soil, and when the liquid is being taken up into the plant and is converted or assimilated, as it is called, to the substance of the plant in question. It is undoubtedly active from the first germination of the seed—through all its stages of growth, maturity and decay. Indeed, we believe it to be ever active in all the phenomena of vegetation, of the weather, of the action of soils—and of the cold and heat—the light and the shade—the moisture and the drouth, which we often witness and which has so important a bearing upon the prosperity or adversity of the farmer. An agent so varied and extensive in its action should be constantly studied; and yet in the whole range of the sciences there is no branch of them respecting which so little is known. Here there is a wide and almost a new field for investigation, holding out inducements for every one who feels interested in the success of the culture of the soil, whether he be merely an experimenter in philosophy or a practical cultivator.

Dr. Darwin, whose speculative turn of mind led him into the investigation of almost every thing connected with the animal and vegetable kingdom, and many of whose suggestions, which, in his day, were considered the vagaries of a visionary enthusiast, have now been realized and established as undeniable facts, was among the first to turn attention to the action of electricity upon the soils and the plants. He first suggested the importance of becoming acquainted with the laws of this fluid and of applying it to the promotion of the growth of plants. This is about all that has indeed been done. In his work entitled "*Phytologia*" he observes that "a profitable application of electricity to promote the growth of plants is not yet discovered; it is nevertheless probable, that in dry seasons, the erection of numerous metallic points on the surface of the ground, but a few feet high, might in the night time contribute to precipitate the dew by facilitating the passage of electricity from the air into the earth, and that an erection of such points higher in the air by means of wires wrapped around tall rods, like angling rods, or elevated on buildings, might frequently precipitate showers from the

higher parts of the atmosphere. Such points erected in gardens might promote a quicker vegetation of the plants in their vicinity by supplying them more abundantly with the electric ether."

Since his day, Galvanism, or voltaic electricity has been much investigated and many very important facts developed. The connection also of the electric fluid with what has been known by the name of heat and with magnetism has been also ascertained; and their union is so intimate that it is a matter of uncertainty whether they are all one and the same fluid under different circumstances, or separate. It is by Galvanism, or by the action and aid of the galvanic battery, that many if not all of the laws which govern electrical action in the soil and upon plants can be most easily ascertained; and we would suggest to those who are now engaged in experimenting with this battery, to turn their attention to this branch of science and endeavor to ascertain all the facts that they possibly can.—*Maine Farmer.*

#### WILL FARMING PAY EXPENSES?

*Messrs. Editors*,—I was yesterday introduced to a small shopkeeper, who cites himself a living witness, that "Farming will not pay expenses;" pointing to his own failure as a proof of the doctrine, that it takes "a quarter of a dollar to realize 20 cents." On leaving his house, a friend remarked, "Poor M. is indeed a living witness of the truth of that adage, 'you can't get something for nothing.'" He started upon the starvation principle, that land would not pay for good management; he therefore kept no help during the winter, selling all the crop and buying no manure: keeping no stock, as they would require attendance; ploughing nothing under that could be removed to market, and destroying no weeds, as he too, considered, that "few of them would pay a dollar a day for pulling;" his axiom being, the less of capital and science there is expended in farming, the greater will be the profit; but poor man, he soon came out slick and straight at the little end of the horn, believing, of necessity, that all others must do the same, and truly he has proved that land will never pay for bad management, whatever it might do for good; his wife having always made more by the sale of the poultry than he could do by that of the crops."

Now, by way of contrast, just oblige me by giving, in your instructive columns, the following account of the management of a farm in England, where our countryman, Mr. Colman, observes, "They go to any length in the expenditure of capital, in the full conviction, the more that can be judiciously invested, the greater will be the profit."—It is contained in a late work by a French nobleman, Count De Gourcy, who thus speaks, while examining the farming establishment of a young agriculturist in Scotland.

"The manner in which capital is employed in farming, is well illustrated in the case of Mr. Hoggart, near Coldstream. Mr. H. is a young man and took his farm on a lease of only fifteen years; yet he expended at once \$20,000 in draining, embanking, ditching, &c., and employed a further capital of \$25,000 in carrying on the farm, stock, &c. The first five years he makes nothing, the second five years he receives a return of his expenditures, and will net \$25,000 on the third five years. It is nothing uncommon, where the lease is for 20 years only, to expend from \$5,000 to \$15,000 in draining."

In this part of the country he found the average of crops to be 38 bushels of wheat, and 60 bushels oats per acre; while many of the dairy cows—the Ayreshires, of which very peculiar breed you lately gave us so excellent a portrait—often yield 35 quarts of milk, and some have reached 45 quarts per day during the best of the season. These are some of the effects of farming upon the *feeding* principle, and is an excellent commentary on our friend M's starvation system, which can never pay or prosper, depend upon it; for where little is given, little ought to be required. It is the beautiful man to whom the promise is made, that he shall reap "a rich reward for his labor."

Z.  
*Boston Cult.*

EMUR, OR WHEAT BARLEY.—Jacob B. Garber, Esq. of Lancaster county—(an old and esteemed friend)—has presented the editors of the *Columbia Spy* with a sample of the above new and singular grain, which much resembles Wheat. The straw of this grain is similar to that of the common Barley, with the same formed ear externally. The awn, or beard, of the Barley is very perfect; but it is not attached to the grain, that being formed like Wheat—

of course without husks, and this is the cause of its great weight, which is about 60 pounds to the bushel. Mr. Garber informed the editors of the *Spy*, that he has been increasing his sample, which was but a table spoonful originally, for the last three years, and now has a small lot which he is willing to spare for seed.—Its growth is precisely similar to spring Barley, requires to be sown at the same time, and used for the same purposes; and thus far has succeeded quite as well as the common Barley.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

GERMAN AND BRAZILIAN HENS.—We are pleased with seeing a pair of German Hens, the other day, which Mr. Eaton, our worthy publisher, obtained from a friend in Massachusetts this fall. They are a large, stately fowl, of a greenish black color, having little or no combs. Their heads are furnished with beaks more hooked than common hens—more of the crow form. They are reputed to be good layers. The *Boston Mercantile Journal* has the following relative to this breed of hens and their eggs:

"We have received, from a subscriber, a couple of hen's eggs of immense size—being a specimen of the productions of a breed of hens brought into this country from Guilderland a few years since, by Capt. John Deveraux, of Marblehead. They weigh 3 oz. and 3-4 a piece, and measure 7½ inches in circumference one way, and 6½ the other. If any one has any larger hen's, bring them along!

"We learn that these Dutch fowls are of a large size, some weighing seven pounds a piece, may be easily fattened, are delicate food, and first rate layers. Their eggs are usually one third larger than those of our ordinary fowls. One of the hens which Capt. Deveraux brought home, layed 160 eggs in so many successive days!"

Mr. E. has also a pair of Brazilian hens, which are a large variety, mostly black, with their necks slightly streaked with white. We think these will be quite an acquisition to the hen department of this section of the country, and hope friend Eaton will succeed in raising an abundance of these "high Germans" and Brazilians to supply those of his friends who may wish to obtain the breeds.—*Maine Farmer.*

To Destroy Lice on Cattle.—Grease, fat, lard, or any oily substance, if applied to neat cattle infested with pediculi, will have the desired effect; it must be applied by being well rubbed into the hair on those parts where the vermin are found, and repeated until they are destroyed. Insects have no lungs but breath by spiracles or minute holes in their bodies, and if these spiracles are clogged with grease or fat, they become suffocated and die. Goose grease, hog's fat, pot-skimmings, will all answer the purpose, and may be obtained in any farmer's family without cost. Tobacco, also, will kill these vermin on cattle, by its operation on them as poison. A simple infusion of tobacco, applied warm and rubbed into the neck or dewlaps, or wherever found, so as to completely wet the hairs, and repeated at an interval of a few days, will destroy the nits and lice in a short time and at a cheap rate. The curry comb should be used after the application.—*Sec.*

Comparative Value of the Potato.—One hundred pounds of mealy potatoes are equal, for nutriment, to—

Meat without bone,	25 lbs.
Beans,	28 "
Wheat bread,	35 "
Parasips and carrots,	190 "
Turnips,	300 "
Cabbage,	400 "

The experiments of Berry & Herring establish the fact that 3 lbs. of potatoes are equal for nourishment to 12 ounces of bread and 5 ounces of meat.—*Amer. Agricult.*

For Sunburns and Chilblains.—A small portion of honey mixed with lukewarm water, and allowed to cool, makes an excellent wash for sunburns and chilblains.—*New Far. Jour.*

Native Grape.—A correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator* speaks in high terms of a seedling grape, purchased of G. B. Emerson, Esq. of Boston. The size of the berry is said to be about that of an ounce bullet, or that of the Sweetwater grape. The flavor is rich, much more so than the Isabella. It has no pulp or foxy taste. It is not likely to be injured by frost, as it puts out about ten days later than the Isabella, and ripens a month earlier. It was in eating the latter part of August. The vine is perfectly hardy.



## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

## WORK FOR JANUARY.

In commencing the operations of the new year, it would be profitable to take a retrospective view of those of that which has just closed, in order that, if errors have been committed, they may be avoided in future—and who is there that does not commit them—that experiments which have been tried may be re-examined and carried out, if satisfactory in their results, or so altered as to suit the circumstances which surround them, in order that they may be more perfectly conducted for the time to come. We speak of *experiments*, as we take it for granted, that all intelligent Agriculturists have made some, as in this era of improvement, when the lights of chemistry have been made to illumine the paths of the husbandman, and lend to his vocation the charms of a beautiful and interesting science, he who experiments not, must expect to be left far behind in the race for excellence. But while we would encourage all to enter the lists as competitors for the prize of improvement, we would advise none to encounter costly or expensive outlays of money or time, in the procurement of the agents of fertilization. But surely in the present state of agricultural science—when the necessities of plants have been rendered so manifest—when their appropriate food is so easy of being known, no farmer should be content until he shall have brought his *land* up to the maximum ratio of production, nor should he be less ambitious when that point shall have been reached, to preserve his land against deterioration; for all that is requisite to enable him to do so, is the practice of an enlightened and liberal husbanding of the means which he may find on his farm. The stale of a cow, or of a horse, if saved though the year, and mixed with mould, or earth and plaster, would afford sufficient manure, and of the very best kind too, to grow a hundred bushels of wheat on lands where *lime* may naturally abound, or where it may have been artificially applied—salt marsh mud, formed into compost with lime—sea-weed, composted with earth and plaster, or charcoal—the scrapings of the roads and head-lands, the offals of the kitchen, house, and barn-yard, mould and leaves from the woods, decayed vegetable matter, the scrapings of ditches, soap suds, waste ley, the urine of the chambers, composted together, with a bushel of plaster, incorporated thoroughly in every twenty loads, would form a mass of manure as fertilizing, and certainly more lasting, than the very best stable manure, and would comprise an admixture of such rare excellence, that all the plants which adorn the fields, and reward the culturist, would delight to feed and fatten on it. Let us one and all in our retrospective examinations, ask ourselves this question—have we availed ourselves of every means within our power, to collect all such materials, during the past year? If our answer should be in the affirmative, duty dictates that we should resolve to continue in the same good work during the present one; but if our answer should be a negative one, let us, with an equally resolute determination, make up our minds, to leave no exertion untried to collect every thing which the resources of our respective farms afford, which may be susceptible of being converted into the food of plants. Let us examine our stable and barn-yards, and our pig pens, in order that the manure which may be accumulating in those places shall not go to waste; for of a truth, the neglect which such places usually receive from their owners, depreciates the quality of the manure made therein full one-half. Men's stock are liberal in their contributions of materials, but men, as if averse to encounter the labor of thinking, seem bent on permitting their interests to take care of themselves, or are so sparing of their personal attendance, as, sometimes, not to know that the processes of decomposition, and evaporation, are going on with

such rapid strides, as to reduce the value of their dung pits fully fifty per cent—while, at others, for want of a covering, the rains are wasting and carrying off the richest portions of them. It may be, that there may be no convenient shed or cellar on the premises to protect them. If there be not, let us commune with ourselves somewhat after this fashion: "We have neither house, shed, nor cellar, to protect our manure heaps from the deleterious influences of sun and wind and rain; but as we have neither, nor any of these appliances, we will select that which is the next best, we will form heaps of *compost* in the shade of trees, or in our out-houses, and when we have formed them of such heights and dimensions, as to us appear most convenient, we will cover the whole, from the base to the cone-formed tops, with earth at least eight or ten inches in depth, which heaps we will finish off by patting the earth down with the back of our shovels and spades, so as to keep down fermentation, and carry off the rain." Though such arrangements are not as good as cellars and sheds, still they answer an admirable purpose, and will prevent much of the loss consequent upon exposure to the sun, as fire-fanging and evaporation, and of filtration and water soaking, from exposure to the rain.

We urge this duty, of looking back upon the past operations of our farms, because we are aware, that in the present condition of things, and with the prospects ahead, that agriculturists will have, of necessity, to look for their *profits* in the increased capacity of their lands to produce, as, in many instances, it will be necessary to economise labor, which can only be done, by so enriching their lands as to make each acre of their cultivable fields perform the service of two, or at least, so to raise their fertility, as to make two produce as much as three may have done, thereby saving 50 or 33½ per cent of the cost of production, and thus finding, in this saving, the profits heretofore intrinsically found in the value of the articles produced. By reflecting upon the *facts* daily developed, we must very readily come to the conclusion, that from the vast expansion of the crops hitherto relied upon as market crops, the precarious nature of the tenure by which those markets are held, and the prospect of the curtailment of demand—we say, by such reflections, it is an easy matter to arrive at the conclusion, that necessity exists for the decrease of the expense of production, and this can only be done, by adding to the fertility of our lands. And we pray you not to despair of reaching this goal; for the way is open and plain to all—so open and so plain, that while it offers an invitation on the one hand, with the other, it points the index of reproach to all who may not travel on its fair surface. Let *lime*, *plaster*, and the *natural resources* of each farm, be judiciously and liberally applied—let the wet fields be *drained*—the stiff clays be deeply, if not subsoil ploughed—the drifting sandy ones, be mixed with clay—and all be carefully cultivated, proper rotations, embracing plaster and clover husbandry, adopted, and every mystery which now environs melioration, rapid and lasting melioration, will speedily disappear; for the *mystery* which has hitherto exhausted the fertility of our fair fields, is to be found in that improvident system of culture, which treated the *earth* as a substance whose riches were as endless as a circle—which extracted its life-blood, its salts, its minerals and its vegetable remains, without even thinking or caring whether that which was extracted were ever restored.

And while we are thus carefully exploring the by-gones, let us be careful to examine our implements of husbandry—if they be out of repair, have them put in order—if they be defective, or inefficient, get other and good ones—and if we rely much upon our *hoses* for our *corn* and *tobacco* crops, let us change the nature of our reliance, and substitute *Cultivators* for hoses, as by so doing we will economise an immense amount of labor—an amount equivalent

to a fair profit, while the celerity with which we will be able to overcome the growth of weeds, will, of itself add greatly to the importance of the change of implement.

Having thus called your attention to duties which we consider as imperative as they are important, permit us in all sincerity of heart and singleness of purpose, to offer to you the compliments of the season, and to hope, that the dawn of a *new year* may find your hearths the abodes of plenty, of health, and of happiness—that the sun may never shed its inspiring rays upon your thresholds, but to behold you, and those dependent upon you, the recipients of every comfort, and of every blessing, which can sweeten the pathways of life, and impart true enjoyment to all the aims and objects of existence.

And now let us direct you to some of the numerous things, which should engage your thoughts at this season of the year

## ON THE FARM.

**Grain Fields.**—It should be the business of a provident farmer to examine his grain fields, at least once in two weeks, in order to see that the water-furrows therein are not choked up; for however perfectly they may have been formed, they are always liable to have clods of earth, sticks or chips washed into them. As often as the free passage of the water may be impeded, the furrows should be cleaned out, as there is nothing more detrimental to winter grain than being covered with water at this season of the year. To this cause is much of the winter and spring killing of the plants to be ascribed; and we are very certain, that if care were paid to the periodical clearing out of the water-furrows, that much of the evil might be avoided, as the freezing and thawing is more or less intense, in proportion to the quantity of water that may be in the soil, to be congealed or dissolved by the influence of the atmosphere.

**Fire Wood.**—As we are a great advocate for good fires at this inclement season of the year, we will again remind our friends, that they should see to have a good stock in the farm yard, so that they may not be caught without a supply, when the travel to the woods is difficult, and imposes onerous toil both to the horses and teamster.

**Winter Ploughing.**—As there are many periods of the winter when this operation may be advantageously performed, those who have stiff clays which they intend to put in spring culture, should embrace every opportunity to drive the plough ahead. But while we advocate winter ploughing, we admonish all farmers, never to touch a clay soil with the plough unless it be in good condition. Clays, neither in spring, summer, fall nor winter, should ever be ploughed in a wet state, for if they be, they will prove little better than beds of mortar throughout the season.

**Fencing, as posts and rails, and lumber for farm purposes.**—Every provident farmer should avail himself of the opportunity afforded by this and the ensuing month, of getting out all the posts, rails, and every other description of timber that he may require to use during the entire year. After felling the trees, and cutting the timber into proper lengths, it should be hauled to the barn yard, to be dressed under cover. Every post and rail that may be needed should be *bored*, *pointed*, and in readiness to be used as soon as the spring shall open. This is a duty so imperative, that no careful farmer will neglect to have it fulfilled.

While we are upon the subject of posts, we will observe, that we have lately seen it strongly recommended, to have the *buts* of the posts painted with *coal tar* before planting them in the ground. We have no experience upon this head, but reasoning from the nature of the article, we believe that it would operate advantageously, as a



good coat of coal tar could not fail to act as a *repellant* of moisture for a long period of time, and we are equally certain that, so long as it might so act, it would prevent the decomposition of the wood. As fencing is a very expensive article, the hint which we have thrown out is worthy of serious consideration.

**Fences.**—Having alluded to the subject of getting out fencing, it is proper that we should urge it upon every farmer, to make a *personal* inspection of his entire lines of fences, and to do it book in hand, so that his calculation of the number of posts and rails, may not be the result of vague guessing, but of actual computation.

**Cattle Sheds.**—While you may be engaged in the woods getting out timber, should you be so unfortunate as to have no cattle sheds erected, see that you get out stuff enough to erect them soon after the spring shall have opened, as you may rest assured that good warm quarters for your stock, would save one-third of the provender usually consumed by such as are exposed to the inclemency of the winter's storms.

**Care of Horses.**—Have a care to your horses. See that they are well bedded, regularly cleaned, that they get all that you allot them; are watered thrice a day, receive an allowance of salt and ashes twice a week, a pint of linseed meal once a fortnight,—and be sure to save as much of their liquid voidings as you can, as a well fed horse will thus make as much *ammonia* every twenty four hours, as will grow a bushel of wheat. If earth be spread over the entrance of the stalls, with a little plaster sprinkled over it, daily, the greater part of this valuable fertilizer may be saved. Don't smile at this suggestion, but test its efficacy, by a fair and impartial trial, and, in all time to come, you will regret that you had been so indifferent to its importance—and bear this truth in mind, that the better a horse may be fed, the more valuable is his stallings.

**Milk Cows and Cows in Calf.**—See to the comfort of these animals. Let them be regularly fed three times a day, water them as often. Provide them with comfortable and dry lodgings, where they may be exempt from rain and snow, and where they have litter of some kind to sleep upon. Have them salted twice a week, and recollect, that if you desire them to give freely of milk, and supply you liberally with good rich, sweet butter, you must ply them with *succulent* food with a generous hand, for dry hay, fodder, and tops, are but indifferent promoters of milk.

**Grain in the Straw.**—If you have not already done so, have all your grain forthwith threshed out, and stored where vermin cannot gnaw through and consume it, for whilever it remains in bulk in the straw, it serves as a hiding place for rats, which congregate in such places in such numbers as soon to appropriate to themselves the profit of a crop.

**Work Ozen.**—These useful animals should be well cared for, and vigorously fed through the winter, that they may be in full vigor in the spring to answer all the demands which may be made upon their strength. A *small* allowance of cob meal, and a *generous* supply of good hay, will carry them through the winter in the best possible condition.

**Sheep.**—Let these be comfortably housed, and receive a fresh supply of straw, or other litter, once a week. Feed them twice a day, and let a portion of their food be roots. Have them regularly salted and watered. Occasionally provide them with pine boughs to browse on. As a substitute for the latter, a mixture of tar and salt will answer very well. It is said that where *wool* is the object, the feed of sheep should, in part, be made up of *bean-meal*, that article conducing more to the production of wool than any other variety of food.

**Young Animals.**—While we are attending to the grown up stock, let us not be indifferent to the claims of those which are young; for although it is bad policy to gorge their appetites; they should be fed sufficiently to keep them in a growing and improving state. They do not require to be kept in a close pent up stable, but they should be provided with good open sheds, facing the south, into which they may retire from the weather. The yard to

which they have access, should be well and often littered, for the two-fold purpose, of keeping them comfortable, and of making manure; for of a certainty, no farmer should permit any opportunity to escape him, of increasing his manure pile. These, as well as the older beasts, require to be salted.

**Implements and Tools.**—Examine every implement and tool on your place; have those which require it repaired; be sure to have a good supply at all times on hand, and to keep all you may have under cover.

**Gearing.**—Examine your gearing, and such as may need it have mended. If you have not done so, have it all well rubbed with a mixture of neat's foot oil and lamp-black: keep them hung up out of the weather and secure from thieves.

Having ended our monthly talk, it may not be amiss to premise, that we may have omitted many things which must be supplied by your superior judgment, and in conclusion will offer the sincere wish that your labors of 1845 may be crowned with abundant harvests, good markets, and profitable prices.

A communication from Mr. F. Finch, will appear next week.

#### GUANO.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

I send you herewith, an advertisement of the balance of the cargo of Peruvian Guano, per ship Orpheus, at greatly reduced prices for large quantities.

I think it proper to inform your readers, that my object in assenting to this reduction of price, is to induce farmers to make their first experiment with Peruvian Guano, believing that a trial made with an inferior article would discourage them from using any—and I therefore reduce the price to very nearly that of the African Guano—the latter article sells in England at £5.10 sterling, and in the U. S. at \$40 to \$50 per ton—the Peruvian Guano, (such as I offer) sells in England at £10 to £12—or double the price of the African Guano.

Very respectfully,  
SAMUEL K. GEORGE.

Balt. 31st Dec. 1844.

**DISEASE IN CATTLE.**—Mr. Tucker—I would like to enquire of you or some of your correspondents respecting a disease by which I lost a cow last winter, and also of another by which I lost a heifer this summer.

The cow at the time she was taken sick was nearly fat enough for the knife; she had been fed from the commencement of winter, (say almost the middle of Nov.) with barley meal, at the rate of about three quarts per day, the remainder of the time, (one month,) with plenty of hay, and water kept in a close stable, (excepting when out to water,) and well bedded with clean dry straw.—The first symptom of disease manifested, was about the middle of January. She first refused to eat her usual meal; her food was withdrawn excepting hay, for one day; she was then fed lightly, and appeared to be fully recovered; in about twelve hours after, she was as usual turned out to water, when she refused to drink and appeared to be cold; trembled very much, manifested a desire to go into the stable, frothed a little, and discharged a good deal from the nose; her eyes, and the inside of her mouth were red. She was immediately housed, and having the appearance of suffering from a cold, she was kept warm, and treated as follows: first, about a half a pound of Epsom salts was given, followed by a strong decoction of Cayenne pepper and ginger, well sweetened with molasses. This failing to open the bowels, about one quart of melted lard with one pint of molasses, were given; no effect; two quarts of soft soap were then given; the above were all given as drenches, as also one half pint of castor oil, all within two days; at the same time, the syringe was freely used with warm water and melted lard, and also soap-suds, but all with very little effect. She passed but very little dung, and that little of a natural appearance; passed water freely; the slabbering, the discharge at the nose, the redness of the eyes and mouth constantly increasing, and also a great difficulty of respiration, with an uncommonly offensive breath. She refused to eat anything during the whole time, excepting a little bran mash well salted, and drank but little; as no effect was produced, but little was done after the third day; at the end of the fourth day she died; when opened, her lights were of nearly as dark a color as her liver, and entirely filled with a bloody froth; the maw was quite hard, not having passed any of the cathartics administered.

The heifer which I lost, was taken sick about the 20th of July when she was in very good condition; her pasture was bottom land partly inclined to be boggy, with a stream of good water passing through. Her first symptom was an attempt (as I thought) to pass feces, attended with a straining and great pain; about a quarter of a pound of Epsom salts was administered in gruel; no effect; in three hours, half a pound more, the next morning appeared rather better; the straining continued through the day, when half a pound more of salts was administered; no effect; the heifer appeared lively, continued to feed well and drank freely for four days, when she died. When she was opened, her maw was very hard, and to appearance had passed nothing for several days; the bladder contained no water, but very much swollen, and the inside was quite rotten, as also were the passages connected with it. Now I would like to know what would have been a proper course of treatment in these cases, so that I may be prepared for similar ones in future. Yours, &c.

Albany Cult. L. HARTMAN.

**A DELAWARE FARM.**—Mr. Luke Coverdale, residing near Smyrna, Del. states in a communication to the editors of the Wilmington Journal, that he raised the past season on one field of about fifty-four acres, eleven hundred and sixty-six bushels of wheat, weighing from 61½ to 62 lbs. per bushel. This field was limed two years previous to the wheat being sowed, at the rate of one hundred and sixteen bushels to the acre.—The field was one year old, stalk ground, and ploughed in the month of July and August, about seven inches deep, then ploughed the second time the first of October, the wheat sowed on the top and then harrowed with a spike harrow. About four acres of the field were injured by the frost in the winter so that there was very little wheat on that portion of the ground in harvest.

We believe that this fine crop of wheat may chiefly be attributed to the liberal application of *Lime*. Our farmers in this county, as well as those in our neighboring State of Delaware, are becoming every year more and more convinced of its utility as a fertilizer of the soil. With us lime acts almost immediately, and we have known many of our agriculturalists apply as much as one hundred and thirty bushels to the acre, the result of which is a heavy, and consequently a profitable crop, in almost every instance. We should be much pleased to hear the experience of some of our farmers as to the manner of applying lime, and the results of its application.—*Chester (Pa.) Republican*.

**PENNSYLVANIA APPLE BUTTER.**—To make this according to German law, the host should, in the Autumn, invite his neighbors, particularly the young men and maidens, to make up an apple butter party. Being assembled, let three bushels of fair sweet apples be pared, quartered and the cores removed. Meanwhile, let two barrels of new cider be boiled down to one-half. When this is done, commit the prepared apples to the cider and let the boiling go on briskly and systematically. But to accomplish the main design, the party must take turns at stirring the contents without cessation, so that they may not become attached to the sides of the vessel and burn. Let the stirring go on till the amalgamated cider and apples become as thick as hasty pudding, then put in powdered alspice, when it may be considered as finished and committed to the pots for further use. This is Apple Butter; and it will keep sweet for many years. It is a capital article for the table. *Housekeeper's Annual*.

**Subterranean Garden and Natural hot bed.**—A curious account of a subterranean garden formed at the bottom of the Percy Main Pit Newcastle, by the furnace keeper, was lately communicated to the Caladonia Horticultural Society.—The plants are formed in the bottom of the mine by the light and radiant heat of an open Stove, constantly maintained for the sake of ventilation.—The same letter communicated an account of the extensive natural hot-bed near Dudley, in Staffordshire, which is heated by means of the slow combustion of coal at some depth below the surface.—From this natural hot-bed, a gardener raises annually crops of different kinds of culinary vegetables, which are earlier, by some weeks, than those in the surrounding gardens.

**Beat this who can!** Mr. Joseph Allen of Barnstable, Mass., raised on one half acre of ground the past season, seven thousand bunches of onions, weighing more than ten tons!



From the Farmer's Cabinet.

## ROTATION OF CROPS.

In offering a few remarks on this interesting subject, I have no apology to offer, other than its comparative neglect by the many valuable correspondents to the "Farmer's Cabinet." If this should be the means of preventing one individual from experimenting as I have done, with loss too, my end will be answered.

I have observed that where oats, winter grain and grass have been grown among young trees, the grain and grass have invariably flourished under the branches of and around the young trees, apparently drawing the food and nourishment from them, and thus preventing in the trees any more than a very stunted growth. And, when corn, potatoes, vines, and buckwheat, have been grown among young trees, the trees have flourished, and have invariably checked the growth of the above named crops, when so near as to get in contact with their roots. That on a repetition of any kind of grain crop on the same land for years, without a change or extra manuring, the crops have diminished in quantity and quality too. And by a judicious change of crops, they have been made to increase in quantity and quality too. The course of crops adopted in this country by a majority of the farmers, is to plant corn after grass,—the following spring to sow on the stalk ground (some plant two years—in such cases they sow the second spring), the fall following they sow wheat and grass seed on the wheat. There have been many changes and departures from this rule observable among us, but after a few experiments by the farmers, they have generally returned to the course as mentioned above, which seems to be the best, as neither crop injures the productiveness of the soil for the succeeding, but rather increases it.

I have also known corn and rye to be grown alternately, for years on the same land without any apparent diminution of either crop. And when any two kinds of vegetables have grown together or near each other, the kind that overpowers and stunts the growth of the other, is the poorest crop to succeed and flourish after the other has been removed; and on the other hand, the crop that has been stunted in its growth by the other, is the best to succeed it. This as a general rule, no doubt will hold good.

In the spring of 1842, I planted peach seeds on a wheat stubble, the trees from which without any manuring, by the time of transplanting, or within two years, had reached the height of five to ten feet, with heavy branches; and on removing the trees in 1844, I planted corn on the same land, which grew and flourished beyond any I had ever seen on land of the same quality and state of cultivation, except about an acre adjoining which had potatoes grown on it the previous year.

I cleared another piece of peach trees about the same time—some of which were more than ten feet high above ground—on which I sowed oats, and at harvest time, although the land was of the first quality for oats, and had produced such large trees, yet I found it very difficult to gather them, they were so short—except on a small strip along the fence, that I had used to turn on.

One of my neighbours a few years ago, finding it very difficult to get his corn to stand on a grass sward, on account of worms or insects, tried the experiment of sowing oats on a sward to clear the land of insects, and the following year he planted corn on the oats stubble, and he remarked to me afterwards, that his corn did stand—it stood too well—it was stationary—for it did not grow at all. And I have often heard it spoken of by other persons, as the poorest corn they had ever seen—and produced on harvesting, if my memory serves me, only five two-horse loads, of forty bushels of nubbins, nearly all soft, off of eighteen acres. The oats being very light too.

In the spring of 1835, I set out a young orchard of apple and peach trees, and thinking it would be advantageous to the trees not to disturb them the first year, while they were putting forth new roots, I sowed oats among them—the consequence was the loss of several trees, and a loss to the remainder of nearly a year's growth.

I have had five fair crops of the peaches and two small ones, or partial failures, from my trees. And each succeeding year they rot more than the former; on which account for the last two years, and particularly the last one, many of the trees have become altogether worthless, which leads me to the conclusion, that the soil needs some addition to or subtraction from it, to enable the trees to perfect their fruit. The peaches have grown fair and of a good size, untill about the time they swell, or in

other words, until saccharine fermentation should commence, and expand them. It cannot be on account of acids in the soil, because I covered the land two years ago with lime in the state of a carbonate—which is known to be a corrector of acids—to the amount of three hundred bushels per acre. The question arises with me, whether there could be a crop grown among them that would enable the trees again to perfect their fruit, and whether white clover is that crop, as it is almost impossible to eradicate it from the land. I have almost ventured the belief, that creative power has been at work, or that the earth has turned to seeds, as it is utterly impossible for seeds to vegetate and grow nearer together than the white clover has done among my trees year after year. The ground has been well stirred several times every year, since my trees were transplanted.

The above hints I have thrown together. If they may be thought of any worth to the cause of agriculture, they are at the disposal of the editor.

Mannington, Salem co., N. J.

D. PETIT.

## SHEPHERD'S DOG, &amp;c.

Hereford Hall, Nov. 10th, 1844.

Messrs. Editors:—According to promise, I send the description and character of my Shepherd's dog. He is of humble pedigree; his dam was of a poaching disposition, caught pheasants on their nests in the summer, and was shot by the game keeper, after producing Boxer under a manger. His sire was of a similar kind, caught hares in their forms, when out on duty, and although owned by the shepherd of a nobleman, even the influence of aristocracy could not save him, he was hung for his transgressions, although he procured his master many a luxurious meal, and he gave Boxer a good education.

Boxer's phiz is rather a remarkable phiz; though not beautiful, there is an animate and intellectual look in his eye, and appearance of quick imagination before action, that makes him interesting; he is of medium size, a long curly coat, and without a tail, a good criterion of the true kind.

This dog is one of the most faithful and affectionate of the brute creation, and I should say knew as much as one third of the human race. His temper is exceedingly docile, except when imposed upon, then he will defend himself with true courage; going through the city, twenty dogs may run, bark and growl, but Boxer will turn, give a counter snarl, and bid defiance to all.

He will go round any lot on the farm, and fetch every sheep to you, and keep them together until you examine the whole flock, or take any number from it. He is generally very obedient, and a more industrious animal never stood on legs; he is more useful in driving a flock of sheep, than three men. If his assistance is required amongst the cattle, he will take them to any point required, and he knows a strange animal equally well as myself. Boxer is no friend to hogs, if he sees one on the premises, out of the sty, he is off without orders. If the peacock, fowls, turkeys, or ducks, enter the garden, Boxer discovers them, or a whistle is given, they take to their wings or legs immediately. Should the geese enter any of the lots, a whistle will soon bring them into the road. Once show Boxer the proper place for an animal, and he will always bear it in remembrance. Make him understand what you want him to do, and he will perform his work with great sagacity.

It is some times my practice to let my sheep in the road, a few hours in the day when the feed is good, and take them at night to very short pasture, to leave the manure they collect; one evening Boxer went to fetch them, and brought all but one; as soon as they had entered the gate, he barked at the shepherd, and walked toward the lost sheep; the pastor followed him to a fence where a lamb was fastened; had he remained, he must have died before morning. Two flocks of sheep came to the washbrook, at the same time, into one yard, Cotswold and Merino. Boxer kept the division equally well as a board fence, not a sheep escaped from either, the whole time washing. The old dog did this with such judgment, and in such a quiet way, and the good acts he had done elsewhere, elicited many compliments from his friends and acquaintances. Give Boxer a fair chance at a rat, and he is certain death. A "skunk" must die, notwithstanding its odor, a woodchuck must run if he has far to get home, and a dog must fight (and bravely too) if Boxer catches him amongst the flock.

He comes to his meals as regularly as the clock is laid, and if he is not noticed, he will put his paw on each at ta-

ble, until he is fed. He fares as well as his master, who is perfectly aware of his partiality, and sterling worth, and well compensated for every meal. He is a more interesting companion, than many who call themselves men. Boxer sleeps before the fire in the evening, and has nothing to disturb his tranquil repose, but the caresses of his friends—and at night guards the premises—not a thing moves without his knowledge—and a "thief" must take care of his "breeches"—the midnight solitude finds the old dog watching. He is a dog of all work, a general favorite, and never flinches from his duty, but manifests eagerness to do it. If the old dog could speak, he could tell a good tale on sheep. If he could flourish a pen with his paw, he could distinguish the different breeds of cattle, equally well as many writers who profess to know, therefore I shall bestow the praise and commendation, and say the least that he is a great dog. I have been offered one hundred dollars for him, but my "last shilling" must go before we part; there is a tie between him and me, that even the power of money cannot sever.

Yours, &amp;c.

Amer. Agricul.

WM. H. SOTHAM.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS FOR CATTLE.—Hovels and stables for cattle and horses should be close and warm for winter, both for the comfort of the stock, and on the score of economy in fodder; for chemical science tells us (and accurate & carefully conducted experiments confirm the fact,) that the more an animal is exposed to the cold, the larger is the amount of food required to keep up combustion, or the natural heat of the body, and less of it goes to form fat and muscle. But some farmers object to tight floors and hovels. They say, in such barns the stench is bad, and it is unhealthy for the cattle. This objection can be mostly removed by sprinkling the floors every morning, after the hovels are cleaned out, with a small quantity of ground gypsum: it will nearly remove the scent, fix the ammonia, and retain it for the use of the crops, and many times over repay the cost of the gypsum.

The manure should be dropped into the cellar, if there is one under the barn,—if not, it should by all means be protected from exposure by the boards or slabs, if there are not sheds to throw it under, as the melting snows and rains, if exposed to them, will wash out a large portion of the soluble and most valuable part of the manure.

Cattle and horses should always be well bedded with litter of some kind—straw, refuse hay, leaves or sawdust both for the comfort and cleanness of the stock, and for absorbing the urine. An old tanner, who had carried on business in the country for some thirty years, says, during that time, there was scarcely a year but what he had hides brought to his yard, taken from the cattle that had slipped down upon the wet and slippery hovel-floors, and got a leg broken, or split in their hind quarters, so that their owners were obliged to kill them, and the price of the hide was all he would derive for a valuable cow when nearly wintered out—all of which, says the tanner, might have been prevented, by strewing a single shovel full of fine sand over the floor each day, after clearing it of the manure. I think it a capital suggestion, and the farmer who would save his cattle from many an unlucky fall, and perhaps broken bones, will do well to take the hint, and sand his hovel-floors. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," says the old

PROVERB.

[N. E. Farmer.]

SORE TEATS.—Mr. Tucker—During the past summer, a friend of mine in this place, who by the way is a practical and observing farmer, received reports that his cow's teats were very sore, to which he applied lard, cream, and other softening applications, none of which afforded relief; on the contrary, the soreness increased. He then directed his labors to mow all the bushes, weeds, and grass in and about the fields and fences of his pasture grounds, that were high enough to reach the cow's teats, premising they might be scratched by thorns, or poisoned by the noxious weeds. Still no success. The teats growing more inflamed, and becoming nearly covered with raw sores, he then went through his fields personally to see if the bushes and weeds were all cut, which he found done to his satisfaction. He then gave up the case as beyond his knowledge. Some of the cows he was compelled to desist milking. Subsequently, in walking through his fields during a warm afternoon, he observed his cows quietly standing in a pond, whispering their tails at the flies, with their teats reaching the water, upon which he discovered a large number of leeches, (Hirudo,) such as are



found in most ponds of standing water. The mystery was at once solved, and the pond lowered by draining; since which, there have been no complaints of sore tests.

Oyster Bay, Queens Co., October 12, 1844.

[Alb. Cult.]

**IMPROVING WET LANDS.**—Messrs. Aaron & Metcalf Pratt, of Framingham, have made great improvement in their low lands by hauling on gravel and sand in the winter. Some object to this business in the winter on account of the cold, but the course pursued in this case obviates this objection in a great measure. They take their sand at the side of the meadow from a moderate elevation, taking away the earth under the frozen ground, which is supported in its place by props, while the work is carried on underneath in a comfortable situation in cold weather.

When the weather becomes warm and the ground thaws, this roof or covering will fall down. This good soil brought down at the margin of the meadow, has a good supply of moisture and becomes good grass land. To accomplish this to advantage the surface should be tolerably level under which the earth is taken, that it may not be very unequal after it has fallen down.

These farmers have pursued this plan for several winters and have in this economical and convenient way made extensive improvements for several winters past. In this way there is a very good opportunity for obtaining the material, and the winter is certainly the best season for carting on wet lands. Those who own unimproved low lands should see to this business, when there is a good chance to do it, both in procuring the sand, and in carting over the wet land while it is frozen.—*Bost. Cult.*

**Cob Meal.**—I noticed some time since an article in your paper—editorial, I think—in which it was urged upon farmers to grind their cobs, as the meal was valuable for many purposes on the farm—particularly for poultry, hogs, and stock.

On the strength of this suggestion, I "acted," and can now assure you, so well satisfied am I with the result, that my cobs will never, as heretofore, be "uselessly thrown away." As I grind my cobs with the corn, I cannot speak definitely as to the value of cob meal when used in its pure and unmixed state, but I am satisfied that there is a very important saving attained by economizing cobs in the manner you direct. I have, during the last three months, fed corn and cob meal to my horses, cattle, hogs, and calves, and as I have a large stock this winter, and have thus far fed them wholly on the products of my farm, the saving to me, from this simple suggestion, has, I assure you, been of no small value as regards the purse.

ECONOMIST.

Maine Cultivator.

#### REAPING MACHINES FOR 100 DOLLARS.

Suited to ground cultivated in corn lands as well as fallow. This is my latest improvement. Every objectionable trait in my former machines have been removed in the construction of the present one. It is warranted to cut as much in a day, and with far greater ease to both horses and men, than any I made previous to 1841. I have delayed to announce this until I had ascertained the facts from those who used them in the last harvest. For the satisfaction of the doubtful, I refer to Wm. Butler and Jacob Steley, of Shepherdstown, Va. My large Machines with forward wheels, are made as usual at 170 dollars.

Machines of medium size, will be made to order at 140 dollars. Corn Shellers and Huskers, at \$35, Corn and Cob Crushers, improved at \$25a\$35.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1844.

OBED HUSSEY, no 20

#### GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.

P. S. CHAPPELL, or, WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

#### WHITE TURKIES.

I have for sale, two or three pairs of the pure White Turkeys, which will be sold low if immediately applied for.

Also, several kinds of Fancy Fowls.

SAMUEL SANDS,

at the office of the American Farmer.

#### GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them

je 19

### R. SINCLAIR, jr. & Co's. CATALOGUE FOR 1845.

Orders for any article in the annexed catalogue will meet with prompt attention, addressed to S. SANDS, publisher of the American Farmer, or to R. Sinclair, jr. & Co. Light st. wharf.

## PLOWS.



#### WINAN'S SELF-SHARPENING PLOW.

- |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| No. 00 | The smallest size, a 7 inch seed and cultivating plough,                                                                                                                                                          | \$5 00 |
| No. 0  | A one horse cultivating plow, 8 inches wide, nearly the same length as the smaller one, but has a bolder mould-board, and better adapted to sandy lands. The shares and heels of these two sizes suit each other, | 5 00   |
| No. 1  | A light two horse Plow                                                                                                                                                                                            | 6 50   |
| No. 2  | A two horse plow, 9 inches wide,                                                                                                                                                                                  | 7 00   |
| No. 3  | A two horse flushing plow,                                                                                                                                                                                        | 8 00   |
| No. 4  | A heavy 3 horse plow with sword coulter,                                                                                                                                                                          | 12 50  |

These plows possess the advantage of having a moveable steel point, from 15 to 24 inches long, which can be reversed, as a bevel is formed by wearing, and advanced as it becomes shorter, so as to bring into actual wear from 12 to 18 inches of a solid steel bar; by thus changing the point, the share continues to perform its work well until worn off nearly up to the mould board; whereas, without this moveable point, shares are generally rendered useless when only half-worn.

This valuable principle may be applied to any shape of mould board.

#### EVANS' OR CHENOWETH'S SELF-SHARPENING PLOW.

- |         |                                 |        |
|---------|---------------------------------|--------|
| 6 inch. | A light one horse seeding plow, | \$4 50 |
| 7 "     | A one horse corn plow,          | 4 75   |
| 8 "     | A light two horse plow,         | 5 25   |
| 9 "     | A two horse plow,               | 6 50   |

The construction of this plow is particularly adapted to light soils, the share is formed to be capable of being turned end for end, or upside down at pleasure—thus producing the most perfect self-sharpening principle that has yet been introduced.

#### BEACHE'S SELF-SHARPENING PLOW.

- |         |                             |        |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 6 inch. | A seed or cultivating plow, | \$4 50 |
| 7 "     | A do do                     | 4 75   |
| 8 "     | A light two horse plow,     | 5 25   |
| 9 "     | A two horse plow,           | 6 50   |

The Beach mould board is an abrupt concave, and well suited for light or sandy soil—the shear and point are secured under the mould board—the plan is very good, and the plow in pretty general use in Delaware, Eastern Shore of Maryland, &c.

#### PIERCE'S SELF-SHARPENING PLOW,

Made with wrought shear and point, and a bold convex mould board, well suited for every variety of soil. Rated for 2 or 3 horses. Price, \$14 00

#### WOOD'S PLOW.

- |           |                                                                                |      |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| No. 21    | A seed and cultivating plow, 8 inches wide, with cast shear,                   | 4 50 |
| Corn.     | A one horse plow, with wrought iron standard and cast shear,                   | 5 00 |
| No. 1 A.  | A light two horse plow, 9 inches wide,                                         | 6 00 |
| No. 1 1/2 | A two horse plow, with sword coulter and cast shear, a superior flushing plow, | 7 00 |

The form of the mould board of these plows is convex, and made so as to equalize the pressure as practical use has dictated.

#### WILEY PLOW.

- |           |                             |       |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|
| No. 3     | A seed or cultivating plow, | 4 50  |
| No. 4     | A light two horse plow,     | 5 25  |
| No. 56    | A two horse plow,           | 8 00  |
| No. 76    | A heavy two horse plow,     | 7 00  |
| No. 8 1/2 | A do do                     | 10 00 |

The form of the Wiley Plow mould board is convex, and similar to the Woods or Freeborn patterns,—the shear has two points, and is secured to the mould board by a cap which also protects the breast of the mould board from wear. The points of these plows are very strong and well adapted for rough lands.

#### SINCLAIR & MOORE'S.

- |          |                                                                                                     |       |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 6 inch.  | A seed plow with cast shear,                                                                        | 4 50  |
| 7 inch.  | A one horse plow, with cast shear,                                                                  | 4 75  |
| 8 inch.  | A light two horse plow, with cast shear,                                                            | 5 25  |
| 9 inch.  | A two horse plow, with cast shear,                                                                  | 6 50  |
| 9 inch.  | A wrought shear plow,                                                                               | 9 00  |
| 10 inch. | A heavy 2 horse plow with wro't shear,                                                              | 10 00 |
| 10 inch. | A heavy 2 horse plow with sword coulter, a superior flushing plow, made both right and left handed, | 12 00 |

(To be Continued.)

#### BALTIMORE MARKET, Dec. 31.

Beef, Balt. mess, 8a	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13	The dull-
Do. do. No. 1, 7a	Do. do. 2, 7a11	ness that has
Do. prime, 5a	Do. do. 3, 5a7	prevailed in
Pork, mess, 9	Do. Western 2, 6a	the Tobacco
Do. No. 1, 8 1/2	Do. do. 3, 5a6	market still
Do. prime, 8	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6 1/2a7	continues, and
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none	as the receipts
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb 6a7 1/2	Do. Western, 1, a6 1/2	are light, and
Do. middlings, " 4 1/2a5	Do. do. 2, 5a5	will probably
Do. shoulders, " 4 1/2a5	Do. do. bls 1, 6a6 1/2	soon be sus-
Do. ass't'd, West. 4 1/2	Cheese, casks, 6	pending alto-
Do. hams, 5a7	Do. boxes, 5a3 1/2	gether, on ac-
Do. middlings, a5	Do. extra, 12a15	count of the
Do. shoulders, 3 1/2a4		freezing of the

COTTON—		
Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland, 6 1/2	Alabama, 11a12	
Louisiana, 11 1/2	Florida, 10a12	
North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi	

LUMBER—		
Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Se'ling, W.P. 7a10	
S. Carolina do 10a12	Joists & Se'ling, Y.P. 7a10	
White Pine, pann' 125a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a9	
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00	
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75	
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00	

MOLASSES—		
Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a31	New Orleans 31a	
Porto Rico, 29 1/2a	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28	
English Island, 29 1/2a	Sugar House, 28a36	

SOAPS—		
Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3 1/2a4 1/2	
Brown & yell'w 4 1/2a5 1/2		

TOBACCO—		
Common 2 a 3 1/2	Yellow, 8 a10	
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14	
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9	
Fine red 6 1/2a 8	Rappahannock, 3 a	
wrappery, suitable for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 13 a11	
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a38	

PLASTER PARIS—		
Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a	Ground per bbl. 1.12a	

SUGARS—		
Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00	
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, a	
Porto Rico, 5.50a6.40	Do. brown, 10; and extra	
New Orleans, 5.55a	Lump, lb. c.	

LOUR—We quote		
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl	\$4.12.	
Do. City Mills,	4.25.	
Do. Susquehanna,		

Rye, first	3.75a	
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	2.25	
Do. per hhd.	11.75	

GRAIN—		
Wheat, white, p bu 95a100	Peas, black eye, 50a55	
" best Va red 89a	Clover seed, store \$4.06a	
" ord. to pri. Md 77a87	Timothy do 2a25.25	
Corn, white, 38a	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.18	
" yellow Md. 39a40	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25	
Rye, Md. 67a	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a	
Oats, Md. 25a26	Brown Stuff, 15a	
Beans, 101	Shorts, bushel, 10a	
FEATHERS—per lb.		31a

COFFEE—		
Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a12	
P. Rico & Laguay, 5 1/2a6 1/2	Rio, 6 1/2a7 1/2	
St. Domingo, 5 1/2a 6	Triage, 3 1/2a 4 1/2	

CANDLES—		
Mould, common, a10	Sperm, 30a31	
Do. choice brands, 10 1/2	Wax, 60a65	
Dipped, a 9		25 net.

#### HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years;) Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of all sizes, and other farming implements.

May 2



## PERUVIAN GUANO.

The balance of the cargo of Peruvian Guano received by the undersigned per ship "Orpheus" from the Chincha Islands, for account of the Peruvian Guano company, is offered at the following prices.

Under one ton	3 cts. per lb.
From 1 to 5 tons,	\$60 per 2240 lbs.
" 5 to 10 "	\$55 "
Over 10 tons,	\$50 "

This cargo is warranted to be pure and of the best quality. For sale in bags (of about 130 lbs. each) in small quantities by David C. Harris, opposite the museum, Baltimore street, or in parcels of one ton and upwards by

SAML. K. GEORGE,

No. 2 German st., Baltimore,

Agent for the Peruvian Guano company.

## DISSOLUTION.

The undersigned have sold out their entire interest in the "Bommer Manure Method" to Mr. George Bommer, of New York; in consequence of which the partnership heretofore existing between us was dissolved on the 6th ultimo by mutual consent.

Our agents are requested to make up their accounts to the 6th of November, and forward them to Thos. M. Abbett, Baltimore, who is solely authorized to settle.

For any transactions after that date they will account to Mr. Bommer.

TH. M. ABBETT,  
CHARLES BAER,  
JOHN GOULIART.

Baltimore, Dec. 14, 1844.

N. B. Charles Baer is the General Agent for Mr. Bommer in Georgia, and John Goulart his General Agent for the State of Maryland, residence 132 Madison near Eutaw st. de 18

## THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulters ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Threshing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of other implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. &  
Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:

Corn Mills,	price \$40	most approved)	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and		Subsoil Ploughs,	8 to 12
Cob Crushers,	30	Other kinds, embrace about	
Baldwin's do.	65	25 sorts, and suited to ev-	
Goldborough's Corn Shell-		ery variety of soil,	2.50 to 13
ing & Shucking Machine,	35	Corn & Tobacco Cultivat.	5 to 6
Hand do. assorted,	15 to 17	Harrows,	6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	20	Grain Cradles & Scythos,	4 to 5
Threshing Machines,	40 to 60	Plough and Machine Cast-	
Horse Powers,	75 to 100	ings,	per lb. 4 to 5
Cylindrical Straw Cutt.	28 to 45	Fanning Mills,	25 to 30
Do. extra large,	75	Horse Hay Rakes,	11
Common Straw Cutters,	5 to 12	Grindstones, on friction rol-	
Botts & Green's do.	25 to 30	lers,	13
Pierce's and Dolphin self-		Lime Spreaders,	30
sharpening Plows, (new &			

Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—of every sort.

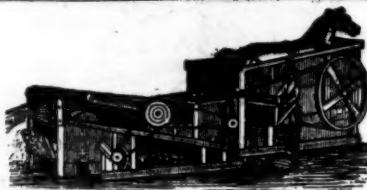
GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS " " "

GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS " " "

The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchases prompt attention and lowest market prices. R. S. Jr. & Co.

## FARM FOR SALE.

The advertiser will sell the Farm on which he now resides, situated in Baltimore county, about 30 miles north of the city, and about 4 miles from the Susquehanna rail road, containing 100 acres of land, about two-thirds of the same is under good cultivation, the balance is well timbered; the fields lay well to the sun, and are well watered; there are a number of excellent springs and a sufficiency of water for a mill; there is a quantity of good meadow, and much more can be made; also a variety of choice fruit; a stone Dwelling House, 26 by 36 feet, 3 stories high, a log barn with stables and a threshing floor; and other conveniences. The whole of this property can be procured at a low rate for cash, or for notes on interest with good security or by way of exchange for property in the city. Enquire at this office. ja 1



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail-way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN. Jr. jy 17

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery, to Dr. Woodside, at the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, of a fine DURHAM HEIFER, between two and three years old, of fine size and in good condition. This heifer was brought from Philadelphia on the steamboat, and escaped, it is supposed, from the boat after her arrival in Baltimore, on Saturday, the 19th of October last. Her color is principally white, but with spots of roan interspersed over the body, and a strawberry roan head and neck. She is very gentle, and had on, when lost, a leather halter, fastened together with iron rivets; and likewise a piece of new grass rope tied round the neck. no 20 t

CHARLES B. CALVERT.

## FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fa 28

## PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. if

RANDALL &amp; CO.

## JAMES MURRAY'S

## PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, Jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.

o 8

JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

## MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. &amp; CO.

Ap 22

Seedsman, No. 60 Light st.

## CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

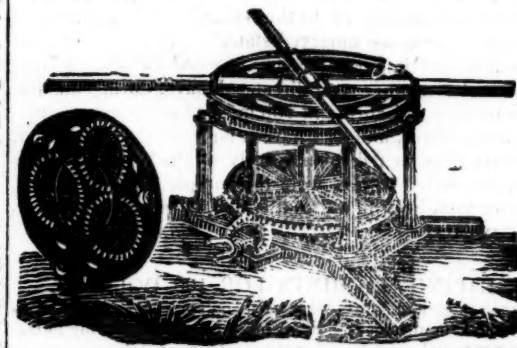
J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

## MURRAY'S CORN &amp; COB CRUSHERS &amp; GRINDERS

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements: These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fa 14

WM. MURRAY.



## MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimorest. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

## NEALE &amp; LUCKETT, No. 3, Light street wharf,

Have received from a gentleman in Maryland, a supply of FLY PROOF WHEAT for Seed, which they offer for sale at \$14 per bushel. This is a very superior wheat, weighing from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, yielding largely upon lands of tolerably quality, safe from the ravages of the fly, and making a rich and very nice flour. It is of German origin, and a different species from the Mediterranean wheat, which it is believed does not yield good flour. Persons wishing to supply themselves with seed, are desired to call and examine the sample now on hand. A few hundred bushels more can be obtained from the same source, if early application be made. Aug 28